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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua  
Sidang Akademik 2008/2009  
*Second Semester Examination*  
*2008/2009 Academic Session*

April/Mei 2009  
*April/May 2009*

**ESA 474/3 – Element Design Helicopter**  
*Elemen Rekabentuk Helikopter*

**Duration : [3 hours]**  
*Masa : [3 jam]*

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**ARAHAN KEPADA CALON :**

*Please ensure that this paper contains **ELEVEN (11)** printed pages and **FOUR (4)** questions before you begin examination.*

*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **SEBELAS (11)** mukasurat bercetak dan **EMPAT (4)** soalan sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.*

*Answer **ALL** questions.*

*All questions carry the same marks.*

*Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.*

*Semua soalan membawa jumlah markah yang sama*

*Student may answer the question in English.*

*Pelajar boleh menjawab soalan dalam Bahasa Inggeris.*

*Setiap soalan mestilah dimulakan pada mukasurat yang baru.*

*Each questions must begin from a new page.*

1. Given a helicopter with weight of 1300 kg. Helicopter is in hover flight condition above sea level. Data of the main rotor is given as:

*Di berikan suatu helikopter dengan berat 1300 Kg. Helikopter terbang hover di atas permukaan laut. Data rotor utama diberikan sebagai:*

- Blade radius of main rotor  $R_B = 3 \text{ m}$   
*Jejari bilah rotor utama  $R_B = 3 \text{ m}$*
- Number of blade  $N_B = 3$   
*Jumlah bilah  $N_B = 3$*
- Tip velocity of main rotor  $(\Omega R_B) = 200 \text{ m/sec}$   
*Kelajuan pada tip rotor utama  $(\Omega R_B) = 200 \text{ m/saat}$*

Data tail rotor :

*Data rotor ekor :*

- Blade radius of tail rotor  $R_{Bt} = 1 \text{ m}$   
*jejari bilah ekor  $R_{Bt} = 1 \text{ m}$*
- Number of blade  $N_{Bt} = 2$   
*Jumlah bilah  $N_{Bt} = 2$*
- Tip velocity of the tail rotor  $= 120 \text{ m/sec}$   
*Kelajuan pada tip tail rotor  $(\Omega R_B) = 120 \text{ m/saat}$*

The average drag coefficient  $C_{d0} = 0.0012$ . Assume that the air density  $\rho = 1.225 \text{ Kg/m}^3$ , Acceleration of earth gravitation  $g = 10 \text{ m/sec}^2$ , Distance between main rotor axis to tail rotor axis  $L_T = 6 \text{ m}$ .

*Purata Pemalar daya seret bilah  $C_{d0} = 0.0012$  Anggap ketumpatan jisim  $\rho = 1.225 \text{ Kg/m}^3$ , pecutan gravitasi bumi  $10 \text{ m/saat}^2$ . Jarak antara paksi bilah utama dan bilah ekor  $L_T = 6 \text{ m}$*

*Using a momentum method, Determine :*

*Dengan menggunakan kaedah momentum Tentukan :*

- (a) Thrust coefficient of the main rotor.  
*Purata daya tujah rotor utama*

- (b) Hover induced velocity of the main rotor  
*Halaju imbas hover rotor utama*
- (c) Induced velocity of the tail rotor  
*Halaju imbas rotor ekor*
- (d) Total power required for hover (summation from the main rotor and tail rotor)  
*Jumlah tenaga yang diperlukan untuk hover ( penjumlahan dari rotor utama dan rotor ekor )*
- (e) If the actual induced power is given as :  $(C_{pi})_{act} = 1.15 \frac{(C_T)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2}}$ , calculate the figure of merit of this rotor system.  
  
*Jika tenaga imbas yang sebenar di berikan sebagai :  $(C_{pi})_{act} = 1.15 \frac{(C_T)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2}}$ , hitung " figure of merit " dari sistem rotor tersebut*
- (f) If the helicopter climb with speed of 20 m/sec, determine the induce velocities on the main and tail rotor and also the power required by helicopter to climb.  
  
*Jika helikopter terbang melonjak dengan halaju 20 m/sec tentukan nilai halaju imbas dari rotor utama dan rotor ekor serta tenaga yang diperlukan oleh helikopter ini untuk terbang melonjak.*

(25 marks/markah)

2. Given a helicopter with weight of 1300 kg. Helicopter is at a horizontally forward flight horizontally at speed of 60 m/sec. The rotor rotational plane with respect to the incoming air velocity makes an angle  $\alpha = 5^\circ$ .

*Di berikan suatu helikopter dengan berat 1300 kg. Helikopter terbang ke arah depan secara mendatar dengan halaju 60m/saat. Bidang putar rotor terhadap aliran udara datang membentuk sudut  $5^\circ$ .*

The main rotor blade data is given as :

*Data bilah rotor utama sebagai berikut :*

- Blade radius of main rotor  $R_B = 3 \text{ m}$   
*Jejari bilah rotor utama  $R_B = 3 \text{ m}$*
- Number of blade  $N_B = 2$   
*Jumlah bilah  $N_B = 2$*
- Tip velocity of main rotor  $(\Omega R_B) = 200 \text{ m/sec}$   
*Halaju pada tip rotor utama  $(\Omega R_B) = 200 \text{ m/saat}$*

Assume that a helicopter is flying above sea level and the required power is only to drive the main rotor. The average drag coefficient on the blade  $C_{d0} = 0.0012$

*Anggap helikopter sedang terbang di atas permukaan laut dan tenaga yang diperlukan dianggap untuk rotor utama sahaja. Purata pemalar daya seret bilah  $C_{d0} = 0.0012$*

Using Momentum Theory and the use of Netwon Raphson Method, determine :  
*Dengan menggunakan kaedah teori momentum dan cara penyelesaian dibantu dengan kaedah Newton-Raphson, tentukan :*

- (a) Induce velocity (use iteration with maximum no more than 3 iterations )  
*Halaju imbas (gunakan proses iterasi tidak melebihi tiga kali iterasi )*
- (b) The required power for forward flight at speed of 60 m/sec.  
*Tenaga yang diperlukan oleh helikopter untuk terbang kedepan ini pada halaju 60m/s.*

- (c) If the helicopter instead only flying forward flight at speed of 60 m/sec, it also climbing at speed of 10 m/sec. Determine the induce velocity and the required power for this flight condition.

*Jika helikopter ini melakukan terbang kedepan dengan halaju yang sama (60m/s) dan juga terbang melonjak dengan halaju 10 m/s). Tentukan halaju imbas dan tenaga yang diperlukan untuk kondisi terbang ini.*

- (d) If this helicopter in hover flight, determine the induced velocity and the induced power coefficient if the tip losses are taken in considerations.

*Jika helikopter ini sedang melakukan terbang hover, tentukan berapa kecepatan imbas dan pemalar tenaga imbas pada waktu hover bila faktor kerugian tip diperhitungkan.*

**(25 mark/markah)**

3. (a) The blade element theory provide the formulation for the differential of thrust coefficient which can be written as :

*Teori Elemen bilah memberikan rumusan perbezaan pemalar daya tujah  $dC_T$  yang dapat dituliskan sebagai :*

$$dC_T = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{N_b c}{\pi R_B} \right] c_l r^2 dr.$$

Where :

*Di mana*

$N_B$  : Number of blade  
*Jumlah bilah*

$C$  : Chord length  
*Panjang perentas*

$c_l$  : The local lift coefficient  
*Pekali daya angkat local*

$r$  : Distance of blade element to the axis of rotation  
*Jarak element bilah ke paksi pusingan*

$R_B$  : Blade radius  
*Jejari bilah*

$$dC_T = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{N_b c}{\pi R_B} \right] c_l r^2 dr$$

If the lift coefficient  $c_l$  can be approximated as :

*Jika pekali daya angkat  $c_l$  dapat dianggar sebagai*

$$c_l = c_{l\alpha} (\theta - \alpha_0 - \Phi)$$

With  
Dengan

$c_{\alpha}$  : Gradient of airfoil lift coefficient curve  
*Kecerunan kurva pemalar angkat airfoil*

$\theta$  : Blade pitch angle  
*Sudut pitch bilah*

$\alpha_0$  : The zero lift angle of attack  
*Sudut serang pada daya angkat sifar*

$\Phi$  : Inflow angle  $\Phi = \frac{\lambda}{r}$   
*Sudut inflow*

$\lambda$  : Inflow ratio  
*Nisbah  $w$  inflow*

With assumption that the inflow ratio is uniform along blade span, determine :  
*Dengan anggapan nisbah inflow seragam di sepanjang bilah, tentukan :*

- Thrust coefficient  $C_T$  if the blade has a constant pitch distribution  
 $\theta(r) = \theta_{0x}$   
*Pekali daya tujah  $C_T$  untuk bilah dengan distribusi pitch bilah malar*  
 $\theta(r) = \theta_{0x}$
- Thrust coefficient  $C_T$  if the blade has a linear pitch distribution  
 $\theta(r) = \theta_0 + \theta_{Tw}r$   
*Pekali daya tujah  $C_T$  untuk bilah dengan distribusi pitch bilah linear*  
 $\theta(r) = \theta_0 + \theta_{Tw}r$

*For a given helicopter weight 1500 kg in vertical acceleration flight, has a main rotor data as follows : blade radius  $R_B = 4$  m, tip speed velocity ( $\Omega R_B$ ) = 200 m/sec. , Number of blade 4 and chord length average : 0.3 m. The average drag coefficient  $C_{d0} = 0.0012$  and other aerodynamics airfoil characteristics :  $c_{\alpha} = 0.104/\text{deg}$  and  $\alpha_0 = -2.0^\circ$ . The linear pitch distribution is given by :*

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$\theta\left(\frac{r}{R_B}\right) = 20^\circ - 15\left(\frac{r}{R_B}\right)$ . Determine the thrust and the required of power coefficient for that flight condition in above sea level. The required energy coefficient  $C_P$  is obtained from intergration :

$$dC_p = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{N_b c}{\pi R_B} \right] (\Phi c_l + c_{d0}) r^2 dr$$

Untuk satu helikopter dengan berat 1500 Kg, sedang terbang dipecut dalam arah vertikal dengan rotor utama mempunyai jejari bilah  $R_B = 4$  m , halaju tip  $(\Omega R_B) = 200$  m/s. Jumlah bilah 4 dan purata perentas  $c = 0.3$  m

Purata pekali daya seret  $C_{d0} = 0.0012$ , Ciri ciri aerodinamik airfoil :  $c_{l\alpha} = 0.104/\text{deg}$  dan  $\alpha_0 = -2.0^\circ$

Dan distribusi sudut pitch bilah linear sebagai :

$$\theta\left(\frac{r}{R_B}\right) = 20^\circ - 15\left(\frac{r}{R_B}\right), \text{ tentukan nilai daya tujah dan tenaga}$$

yang diperlukan untuk helikopter pada kondisi terbang tersebut di atas paras laut. Pekali tenaga  $C_P$  yang diperlukan didapati dari integrasi :

$$dC_p = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{N_b c}{\pi R_B} \right] (\Phi c_l + c_{d0}) r^2 dr$$

(20 marks/markah)

- (b) Explain the basic concept of combination Momentum Theory and Blade Element Method in the helicopter aerodynamics analysis thin airfoil in solving aerodynamic problem.

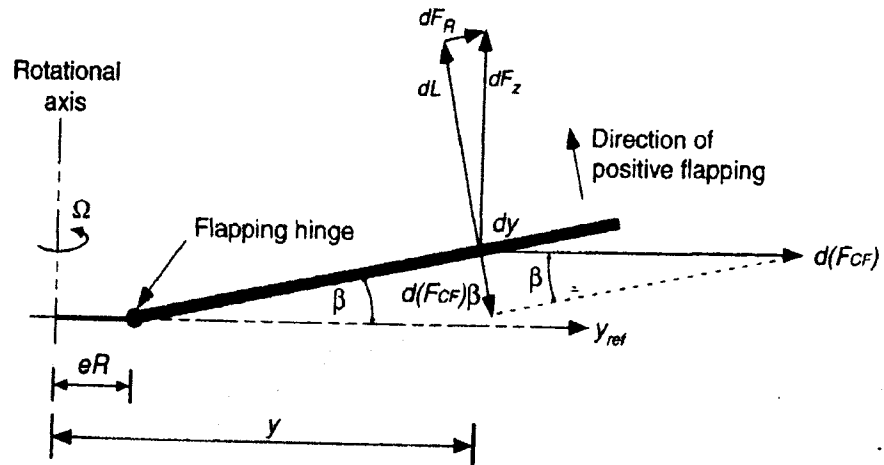
*Terangkan konsep dasar kombinasi kaedah teori momentum dan elemen bilah dalam analisis helikopter aerodinamik kerajang udara nipis dalam menyelesaikan masalah aerodinamik.*

(5 marks/markah)



4. (a). **Figure 4.1** shows forces acting on one of rotor blade helicopter with respect to flapping hinge point .

*Rajah 4.1 menggambarkan gambarajah daya yang bekerja pada salah satu bilah helikopter terhadap "flapping hinge point".*



**Figure 4.1** Forces diagram on the blade with respect to the flapping hinge point.

*Rajah 4.1 Diagram daya pada bilah terhadap "flapping hinge point"*

Where/Di mana :

- $F_{CF}$  : Centrifugal force  
Daya centrifugal
- $dy$  : Length of small element blade  
Panjang elemen bilah kecil
- $\Omega$  : Rotor rotational speed  
Halaju pusingan rotor
- $m$  : Blade mass per unit length  
Jisim bilah per unit panjang
- $R$  : Rotor blade radius  
Jejari bilah rotor
- $e$  : Cut off radius  
Jejari "cut off"

With assumption that the coning angle  $\beta$  is small, shows that the equilibrium with respect to hinge point can be written as :

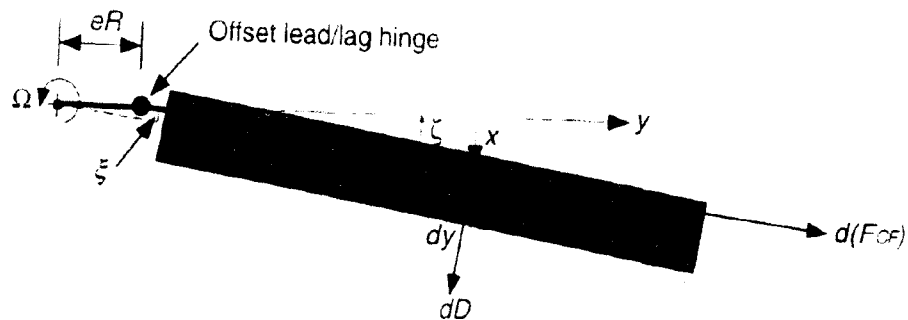
Dengan anggapan bahawa sudut coning  $\beta$  kecil dan  $e = 0$  tunjukkan bahawa pada kondisi keseimbangan terhadap "hinge point", sudut coning  $\beta_0$  dapat dituliskan sebagai :

$$\beta_0 = \frac{3 \int_0^R y dy}{m R (\Omega R)^2}$$

(10 marks/ markah)

- (b) **Figure 4.2** shows forces diagram acting on one of rotor blade helicopter with respect to the lead lag hinge point.

*Rajah 4.2* menggambarkan gambarajah daya yang bekerja pada salah satu bilah helikopter terhadap "lead/lag hinge point".



Where/Di mana :

$F_{CF}$  : Centrifugal force  
Daya centrifugal

$dy$  : Length of small element blade  
Panjang elemen bilah kecil

$\Omega$  : Rotor rotational speed  
Halaju pusingan rotor

- m : Blade mass per unit length  
*Jisim bilah per unit*  
 R : Rotor blade radius  
*Jejari bilah rotor*  
 e : Cut off radius  
*Jejari "cut off"*  
 $\xi$  : Lag angle  
*Sudut lag*

With assumption that  $e = 0$  shows that the equilibrium with respect to the lead/lag hinge point, the lag angle  $\xi_0$  can be written as :

*Dengan anggapan bahawa  $e = 0$  tunjukkan bahawa pada kondisi keseimbangan terhadap "lead lag hinge point", sudut lag  $\xi_0$  dapat dituliskan sebagai :*

$$\xi_0 = \frac{3 F_D y_D}{m R (\Omega R)^2}$$

Where/Di mana :

$F_D$  : The resultant of aerodynamics force on the blade which is located at a distance  $y_D$

*Daya aerodinamik resultan bilah yang terletak pada jarak  $y_D$*

**(10 marks/markah)**

- (c) Explain why in the helicopter aerodynamics analysis required the airfoil aerodynamics data from angle of attack  $\alpha = 90^\circ$  to  $\alpha = +90^\circ$ .

*Terangkan mengapa dalam aerodinamik analisis helikopter memerlukan data aerodinamik airfoil dari sudut serang  $\alpha = -90^\circ$  sampai dengan  $\alpha = +90^\circ$*

**(5 marks/markah)**